PARIS, Aug. 20. - During the reign of Louis XV. the police of Paris was riddled with corruption. Its chiefs and their subordinates devoted their energies mainly toward furthering the amorous intrigues of the King and the nobility. Louis XIV. was barely dead when libertinage and implety raged not only unchecked, but also fostered by the base subserviency of agents of the law. The police became a mere recruiting force for the provisionment of the Parc-aux-cerfs, an institution where young girls were educated and trained for the pleasure of the King. This establishment was under the direction of a woman of title, assisted by two men, officers of the order of St. Louis. The case of Mile. Tiercelin will show clearly the agency of the police in encouraging the deviations of his Majesty. Before detailing it, however, I will give the copy of a rare document from the archives of the police of Paris, a letter written by a father to the then Lieut. General of Police Berryer, offering his daugh-ter for the service of Louis XV. It discloses to what depths of depravity and debasemen men of noble birth had fallen.

Monseigneur: The father of a family, noble for the past two hundred years, a gentleman whose ancestors have been noted for pride and unassail-able dignity, animated by ardent love for the sacred person of the King, begs to inform you that he had a daughter, a real miracle of beauty, freshness,

Would it be too much, Monseigneur, to ask you ishment (Parc-aux-Cerfs) where those of her sex are reserved for the society of the King? Ah! Mon-seigneur, what a gracious reward this would be my thirty-four years of service in the army as Captain in the regiment de M—, what a satis-faction for the two cider brothers of my well be-loved; one an officer in the navy, the other a Magistrate. My eldest daughter, educated at St. Cyr, is married to —, gentleman in waiting in ordinary to the King, while the youngest is in the Convent

Perhaps objection may be made to the advanced age of the young person; but she has been reared complete innocence by her mother, a noble wife chaste, and a model of every virtue, who has trained who will find in her an inestimable treasure. I await, Monseigneur, your reply with impatience If it be favorable it will shower the blessing of God upon a family which shall always be yours with

passionate devotion.

I have the honor to remain, &c. On the back of this letter was indorsed 'à voir" (to be looked into), in a different

handwriting. Louis XV., while walking in the gardens of the Tuileries on a certain day when he was visiting Paris to take part in an official function, was attracted by a charming child of about 11 years. She was under the care of a maid and in the company of other young girls of her own age. Her loveliness, her evident near advance to womanhood, her flourishing health, and her coquettish manners inspired the King with a desire to secure The same evening, upon his return to Versailles, he spoke to Lebel, his valet de chambre, who had immediate recourse to M. Berryer, lieutenant of police. asking the motive, M. Berryer doubtless divined it. Lebel asked him to learn at the earliest moment the name and residence of the gentle demoiselle, about 11 years of age, who was in the Garden of the Tuileries on the day the King was crossing it description of the young girl was sufficiently minute, even to details of clothing, to furnish

a completely accurate clue.

The Lieutenant of Police placed the matter in the hands of one of his subordinates who had special charge of such delicate affairs. He in turn selected agents noted for their on the track of the quarry, giving them to understand that successful zeal should not go unrewarded. Naturally, they sought acfrequented, with their charges, the garden tery and little gifts they were not long in discovering the child of whon they were search, but this was not enough. The police were admonished that it was essential that the maid be secured in the interest of the This was not difficult to men accustomed to subdue the most recalcitrant opposition through irresistible arguments at their disposal. It was arranged with the maid that in consideration of the payment of a sum of money she was to assist in the disappearance of her charge, safeguarding herself by a well concocted story of accidental evasion. Moreover, she was assured that in case of active proceedings against her on the part of the parents of the girl, powerful influences would protect her. The police considered these precautions ridiculous and only assented to them in obedience to orders from superior authority. They could not conceive of anything more ridiculous than complaint from an humble bourgeois at the sequestration of a daughter in a direction in which the first families of the kingdom would feel only too honored to be willing assistants. opposition through irresistible arguments at

Allie. Fiercelin was kidnapped and put in hiding. Aithough the police were sworn to secreey, they were in the pay of so many people of rank that many of them babbled to their cidents, and in a tew days the affair was the talk of the town. The maid, in the meantime, in her zeal acted the part assirned to her and with so little discretion that her numerous contradictions excited the suspicions of the father of the girl, who made a great outery and threatened to appeal to the courts at this attempt against morality and the peace of families, nor was he quieted by the intimation that an order from the King could sience him forever. Finally, the agent of police who had had charge of the kidnapping was ordered at all costs to put an end to the seandal and force M. Tiercelin to capitulate. This he succeeded in doing by telling the injured father that the disappearance of his daughter was an irreparable event which could not be searched to complain it in gift by the continued to complain the product of t

and, supported by his authority, whispered in the ear of Louis XV. her lears in regard to the mysterious intrigue of the King of Prussia. Her royal lover, naturally suspicious, was always ready to heed insinuations against any and every one. The King of Prussia was, particularly, his bete noire, for he was always delighting the citizens of Paris by his biting comments on their sovereign.

of Prussia was, particularly, his bete noire, for he was always delighting the citizens of Parls by his biting comments on their soverign.

In a moment of anger, tormented by the spectre of the King of Prussia, incessantly evoked by La Pompadour and Choiseul, Louis XV, signed an order of arrest against Mile. Tiercelin and her father. They were imprisoned in the Bastile, where they remained fourteen years, or until De Choiseul ceased to be Minister. By a singular coincidence the police agent who had effected the kidnapping of Mile. Tiercelin and who had placated the father was the officer selected to conduct them to prison.

The secret reports relative to this affair in the archives of the police show that Mile. Tiercelin had been under the protection of Louis XV. from 1734 to 1736 and that she and her father were not released from the Bastile until 1770. The same source of information tells us that although Mme. de Pompadour controlled the King for twenty years, bis intimate relations with her were compare Lively of briefer duration. Intemperament she was antipathetic to him, a physical defect she could not overcome. To make amends for this deficiency, she put in his way attractive women from outside the circle of the court. Two of these, Mile. Tiercelin and the surpassingly beautiful Romans, threatened for a time her compelling authority. Mile, Romans merits passing notice.

A noted adventurer of the time discovered Mile. Romans at Jenoble, where she was born, and was living, a poor girl, 17 years of age, under the care of an aunt. Attracted by her surpassing beauty, he lavished in vain time and money to overcome her impregnable scruples. Failing in this it occurred to him that her fortune would be made should she go to Paris and arouse the interest of Louis XV. It was a period when invincible belief was given to horoscopes. Our adventure was skiful in this kind of charlatanism. He induced the aunt to permit him to cast that of her niece. It was to the effect that if Mile, Romans should go to Paris before she

with a thousand dollars a year for its support.

When Louis XV. died Mile. Romans made efforts to recover her child. She had no knowledge of its fate, a part from some letters from the King confirming its paternity. She sent these to Louis XVI. with a copy of the bov's baptismal certificate. The King ordered the police to learn his whereabouts. The child was found at Longjumeau covered with rags, the money intended for his support having been appropriated by the clerk to his own use. No son more resembled a father in features and morals than this one. He was known as the Abbé de Bourbon and developed into an indolent, prodigal libertine. Mile. Romans, later Cavanhac—she having married a military man of that name—witnessed and survived the horrors of the Revolution.

MINING RUBIES IN BURMA. How the Stones are Found, Washed and Sold.

From the Scientific American The system practised for obtaining rubles in the mining districts in Burma is of the most primitive description. The mining shafts are simply holes about two feet square sunk to a depth varying up to 50 or 60 feet. The shoring up of the walls of the shafts is most crude, the sides being supported by posts at the corners and branches of small trees secured against the sides by stout sticks. The miner carries a tin pot, similar in shape to a blunt-ended cone, on his head. He squate down in one corner and digs between his knees in the opposite crner. The earth or byon, as the ruby-bearing earth is called, is conveyed to the top, as fast as it is excavated, in small buckets let down from above. The apparatus for raising and lowering the ets is simple in the extreme. A stout bamboo post about twenty feet high, called a maungdine, is fixed upright in the ground at a convenient distance from the pit or dwin, and a long, thinner bamboo, pivoted horizontally into the upper end of it so as to project an

eighth from the mine and the long arm toward the mine. From the end of the long arm hangs a long cane fastened to a longer thin bamboo the latter ending in a double hook, and from the short end hangs a basket of stones. buckets are raised by the inner arm with its hook, while the stones counterbalance the weight. Usually three men work in a dwin, one down below, one hauling up the baskets, and the third operator piles up the byon as it is received. The byon is excavated by means of a straight, strong tool about two feet three inches long with a broad blade. The baskets are shallow and circu-

lar, with loop cane handles.

When enough byon has been piled up it is taken off and put into a stone paved circular inclosure resembling a bath, under a fall of water, and shovelled about with a mattock till the mud and clay are washed away and the stones are all collected in a deep hole at the end of a narrow channel. These are then strained, sieved and finally sorted, and all rubies and sapphires placed in a little bamboo cup full of clean water till the wash is over. They are then transferred to a little calico bag, which every mine owner carries, and are finally transferred to the unclean hands of the money lending fraternity, who flock around in crowds on the bazaar days to

Armor Plated Banks of the Northwest. From Scribner's Magazine.

The First National Bank of Lander is a little steel fortress. The counter is faced with solid metal, and the teller does business from within a conning tower. When you go into the bank you cannot see any one, and it is so arranged that a band of hold-ups could be riddled from front and flank.

One of the worst bandits that ever dis-turbed Wyoming bankers used to be a small

one of the worst bandes that ever this turbed Wyoming bankers used to be a small ranchman. A big cattle outfit had a mortgage on his herd. They claimed his cattle were irregularly obtained, and on a round-up they "vended his brand," that is, put a mark through it, to indicate that it no longer represented ownership. Then there was trouble about a horse. Discrepancies of brand are the beginning of danger out there, and this man served three years.

When he came out he robbed a good many banks in broad daylight, at the point of a pistol. Yet for some reason half the Sheriffs and most of the people were his friends. As one cowboy said to me, "The same companies that make war on the small owners are the ones that used to pay \$5 for every maverick we could get under their branding irons. They taught us how to steal and then prosecuted every man who did any of it on his own account." Anyway, they never got this particular bandit again, and the banks of the West are acquiring the armor plate habit.

Modern Japanese War Charm.

From Frank Leslie's Weekly. The custom of the Sen Nin Riki is on that has risen in Japan during the present war. Ever since the war began, at all time of the day, and even night, small groups of one or more of the women will have a piece

women can be seen gament in the streets, one or more of the women will have a piece of cotton cloth with 1,000 marks or dots stamped upon it. "Sen" is the Japanese word for 1,000. "Nin" is the word for human being—either man or woman. "Riki" is, in the Japanese language, strength. In combination the words mean "the strength of 1,000 people."

Each one of these 1,000 dots or marks in the cloth is to indicate the place where a stitch or knot is to be made by a woman, who, while making this knot, gives her best thought, wish or prayer for the safety and protection of the soldier who will wear this piece of cotton cloth as an "ob!" or belt while fighting for his country. The prayers of 1,000 women for one man are believed to protect him from all dangers and to give him strength to overcome and conquer the enemies of his beloved Japan.

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

Ode to the Ragwood, the American Flower From the farmer's quiet cottage, From the rich man's country seat. From the beggar's humble attic. From the millionaire's retreat, From the office and the workshop,

From the factory and street,
The same old sound is rising to the sky. From the early dawn of morning till the coming of the night We hear the chorus ringing far and nigh.

Tis the sound of myriad sneezes, "Ka-choo, Isshu For the ragweed is in blossom, and it's

In spite of smoke dimmed goggles, In spite of orangeade, In spite of mental science, Spite of staying in the shade, in spite of all the physic

In spite of dollars paid, The volleys echo loudly down the line. There's a melancholy comfort in this thought-it'

surely trite—
The billionaire must have it same as I; He must sneeze his share of sneezes, "Ka-choo For the ragweed is in blossom, and it's

ten feet hight Through the dust of country village, Through the smoke of city street. Through the hage of marshy meadow,
Through the pollen tainted heat,
Through the depths of countless kerchiefs, Through the folds of countless sheets.

But let us all take courage—'twill only last till frost, So yell it out to heaven, boys, "Ka-choo, ISSHU For the ragweed is in blossom, and it's

feet PLUSHING, L. L.

Just a Boy's Dog No siree, that dog won't bite. Not a bit o' danger! What's his breed? Shore I don't know; Jest a "boy's dog," stranger.

No St Bernard-vet last wear. Time the snow was deepest. Dragged a little shaver home ere the hill was steepest

Ain't a bulldog, but you bet Twouldn't do to soof him.

Fastened on a tramp one time—
Couldn't pry him off him.

Not a pointer-jest the same When it all is over, Ain't a better critter round Startin' up the plover.

Sell him? Say, there ain't his price, Not in all the nation!

Jest a "boy's dog"; that's his breed—
Finest in creation.

Ned Braddock-1788. From the Yale Alumni Weekly.

Said the Sword to the Aze, 'wixt the whacks and the hacks, 'wylo's your bold Berserker, cleaving of tracks? Hewing a highway through greenwood and glen, Foot-free for cattle and heart-free for men?' "Braddock of Fontenoy, stubborn and grim, Carving a cross on the wilderness rim; in his own doom building large for the Lord, Steeple and State!" said the Aze to the Sword.

Never a broadsword to bar him the way?
Never a bush where a Huron may hide.
Or the shot of a Shawnee spit red on his side?"
—Down the long trail, from the fort to the ford,
Naked and streaked, plunge a moccasin'd horde;
Huron and Wyandot, hot for the bout:
Shawnee and Ottawa, barring him out:

Redd'ning the ridge, 'twixt a gorge and a gorge,
Bold to the sky, loom the ranks of St. George;
Braddock of Fontency, belted and horsed,
For a foe to be struck and a pass to be forced.
—Twixt the pit and the crest, 'twixt the rocks and
the grass,
Where the bush hides the foe and the foe holds the

Beaujeu, bon camarade! Beaujeu the Gay!
Beaujeu and Death cast their blades in the fray.
Never a rice that spared when they speke,
Never a scalp-knife that balked in its stroke—
Till the red hillocks marked where the standards
had danced.
And the Grenadlers gasped where their sabres had But Braddock raged fleree in that storm by the And railed at his "curs" with the flat of his sword!

Said the Sword to the Axe, "Where's your Berserker now?

Lo! his bones mark a path for a countryman's cow.

And Beauteu the Gay? Give him place, right or And Beaujeu the Gay.

wrong.
In your tale of a camp, or your stave of a song."

---But Braddock of Fontenoy, stubborn and grim,
Who but he carved a cross on the wilderness rim?
In his own doom building large for the Lord.

Steeple and State!" Said the Age to the Sword.

JOHN WILLIAMSON PALACES.

Da Greata Stronga Man. Da Greata Stronga Man.
From the Catholic Standard and Times.
You oughts see my Unc! Joe
Wann he ees getta mad.
He ees da strongest man I know
Wann som' one treat heem bad.
Hees eye eet flash like blasin' coal,
An' wann he ope hees mout'
He growia like you t'ink hees soul
Ees turna eenside out.
He eesa get so stronga den
An' swell so big an' fat,
It gon' to taka seexa men

You oughts see my Unci' Joe!
Eet what you call "surprise."
Las' night big Irish punch heem see
Eet close up bot 'hees eyes.
Oh! my! he eesa looka bad;
Mus' be ees som'ting wrong,
Baycause wann Unci' Joe ees mad
He always been so strong.
I guess dees Irish heet his blow
So quicka an' so rough
He no give time to Unci' Joe.
For getta mad enough.

An August Anticipation.

From the Washington Star.

Jes' to see it once again—
Frost upon de window pane;
Jes' to hear de wind say "Who-o-of"
When it's s'archin' down de flue;
Jes' to see de oil log fire
Flickerin' an' a -flamin' higher;
Jes' to see de orchard look

'Like a picture in a book
Or a weddin' cake whose orust
Is made out o' diamond dust—
Jes' to get outside an' keep
Jes' to see dat rabbit track
Trailin' roun' de fodder stack—
Kind o' reckon dat'il be
Chris' mas gif' enough foh me. An August Anticipation

A Phantasmagoria. All night a sky-blue elephant Sat roosting on my bed. That is to say all of the night Between the hour of \$ A. M. And when the pink sun rose To paint its glories on the dawn and when the morning came It felt as if the infinite Could not circumference it, And when I looked upon the hat That I had worn the night before, wondered much if human head uld be so small nat it should find a fitness there. Betimes, a friend came in To ask me to the matin meal with him, I whispered what a night Of blue and elephantine woe Had compassed me about. He listened kindly, rang the bell, And said I needed something stiff Of splints upon the raw. And told him o'er again About my awful head And of the sky-blue elephant.

"Where has it gone?" he asked. "I only know that it has gone." I cried.
"I know," he laughed. "It's in your head; That's why it bulges so And feels so oversized." With glasses and a jug. 'Oh that's all right." My blithe and breezy friend broke in: The huge amphibian within your brain Is sore in need of something wet."

"You say the elephant has gone?" he saked.
"It has; but oh, my head! "I cried,
And clasped it in my trembling hands.

THE SUM SUMPACE AUGUST SET 1914. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Did the late President McKinley make any speeches during the last campaign? Is it the custom for Presidents to make sump speeches? 1. No. He replied briefly to several delegation at his home in Canton, Ohio, but made no public speeches. 2. No

Please give me the facts about "The Stolen Gainsborough" that is said to have been recovered a few years ago. Was the picture a genuine Gains-borough? E. T. The Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire was first exhibited at the Royal Acad-emy, London, in 1783. In 1859 it was bought by an art collector for £63. It was next bought at public auction in May, 1876, by Messrs. Wil-liam Agnew & Sons for 10,100 guineas. It was exhibited at Agnew's Galleries in Old Bond

street, London, and on the night of May 25, 1876, it disappeared. When the galleries were opened next morning it was found that the picture had been cut out and only the empty frame remained. For a quarter of a century the theft remained a mystery. On March 20, 1901, in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, the picture was restored to Mr. C. M. Agnew through the agency of William A. Pinkerton and Inspector Frost of Scotland Yard. There has been much controversy as to whether it is a genuine Gainsborough or not, though there can be none as to its great beauty and value. Sir Walter Armstrong wrote of it in 1898; "Gains Gainsborough, was supposed by some to have been the real author of that portrait which has become so famous as 'The Stolen Duchess.' Such an idea has, however, no real foundation. The picture had certainly a great deal of work upon which was not Gainsborough's, but neither was it Gainsborough Dupont's. The notion that Si Gainsborough Dupont's. The notion that Sin Thomas Lawrence had completed a portrait begun by his great predecessor had more probability, but so far as my recollection may be trusted the foreign hand was even a later one than his."

Can THE SUN or any of its readers give the source of this quotation:
"Though I stoop into a tremendous sea of cloud, it's but for a time. I press God's lamp close to my breast: its splendor, soon or late, will pierce the gloom. I shall emerge somewhere." P. F. W.

Please tell me the salary of chief gunners in the lavy. E. E. C. Chief gun captains and chief gunners' mates each receive \$50 per month.

 Can an American citizen (not a Jew), American born, reside in Russia?
 What in general are the laws relating to foreigners wishing to reside in Russia?
 HARMAN MASON. 1. Yes. 2. A foreigner wishing to reside in Russia must provide himself with a passport. On presenting this at the proper place he may obtain a residential permit, good for one year for the whole

country he must declare his intention to the pol and obtain a permit. He may not be employed in any Government position, nor acquire real estate, and should he wish to go into any business on his own account he will find himself hampered

1. Is there such a thing as, a green pearl? 2. What species of pearl are found in American waters, and, where? 3. Where are the principal pearl fisheries of the world at present?

J. F. S.

 There is a species of green or iridescent pearl found occasionally in the abalones, or ear shells, of the California coast.
 Black and gray pearls are nd in Lower California waters; white, pink, Kentucky and Wisconsin; purple and black pearls are sometimes found in the shells of the common clam of Long Island Sound and the Atlantic coast.

3. In Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, western Australia, Torres Straits and the Sulu Archipelago.

I am told that the word "hororificalibitudinilari-bus," or a word of extraordinary length spelt about like this, occurs somewhere in Shakespeare a-works. Can you confirm this and give its mean-ing?

Costard in "Love's Labor's Lost" Act V., Scene Dr. Johnson says that "the word, whencesdever it comes, is often mentioned as the longest word known." Hunter, in his "New Illustrations." denies that it is a word and says: "This is a mere arbitrary and unmeaning combination of syllables, devised merely to serve as an exercise in penmanship, a schoolmaster's copy for persons learning to write. It is of some antiquity. I have seen it on an exchequer record, apparently in a hand of the reign of Henry the Sixth, and it may be seen ith some additional syllables, scribbled on one o the leaves of manuscript in the Harleian Library.

About how many active volcanoes are there supposed to be in the world, and how are they distributed? G. P. There are said to be about 270 which are active, either constantly or at intervals. They extend along the western coast of the American con-tinent and from the northern extremity of America by way of the Alcutian Islands and Japan to the Ma hand, and on the other, through the centre of Asia by way of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Asia by word and down to the Azores, and thence across to the West Indies and the centre of America. They have been found among the perpetual snows of the South Polar region and far within the Arctic Trele. Very few large areas of the world's sur are without traces of volcanic action.

Can you name a work which gives the ements of all regiments (United States engaged in campaigns of Mexican War, say from "The Official Report of the Secretary of War. Washington, 1847," and Lieut.-Gen. Scott's auto-biography should give this information.

Kindly state concisely what was the real cause of the present war between Japan and Russia and why other nations were not involved. READER OF THE SUN.

The immediate cause of the war was Russia's persistent refusal to comply with the terms of the Manchurian convention of April, 1902, under which she agreed gradually to retire from Manchuria within eighteen months, retaining only her lease of Port Arthur and her control of the Manchurlar railway. The real causes include racial hatred the fact that Japan's national existence was being threatened by Russia's advance to the Pacific and other matters too numerous and complex to be summed up in a paragraph.

What was "the Devil's currency"? J. PIGOTT.
The name was given by the New Englanders to he wampum which the Dutch settlers in Man hattan and New Netherlands adopted as their currency from the Indians.

Can you give me the number of votes polled respectively by William H. Seward and William L. Marcy in their contest for the Governorship Mew York in 1838. Seward, 20,179. Marcy, 19,377.

Is there any institution in this State that provides free literature for the blind? R. H. Yes. The Home Education Department of the ersity of the State of New York has a circulating library for the blind which does a work of great practical value at a trifling cost to the State.

E. W. Thompson.-Paymasters in the Navy are pay is \$500 per year and one ration per day, or commutation therefor at thirty cents per day. The total is \$600.50, commencing with his admission

Did Mrs. Langtry ever appear at Niblo's Garden New York? E. THOMAS. Yes. She appeared for three weeks there from Dec. 6, 1886.

Dec. 6, 1886.

Can you tell me who wrote the following:

Save the ends of their nails and the tips of their tails.

There was naught left of those cats of Kilkenny."

ARTHUR CONCELIN.

1. Is a man now a citizen of the United States, but formerly a Swedish citizen, who goes back to Sweden for a visit liable to be in any way interfered with by the Government of that country as to military duty and so forth? 2. Will a passport dany good?

P. JOHNSON. 1. No. Not if he has resided in the United States for a continuous period of at least five years and during such residence has become a naturalized citizen. 2. It is always advisable to take a pass-

Question of Nationality Quickly Settled.

From the Tatler. When Camillo di Righini, the charming child of Mme. Ella Russell, was born, his when camino di Rigaini, the charming child of Mme. Ella Russell, was born, his parents were in great doubt as to his nationality, for he was born two days out from New York on the Koenigin Luise, under the German flag. His mother is an American; his father, the Count di Righini, a pure Italian. On her father's side Mme. Ella Russell's grandfather was Irish and her grandmother Scotch, whereas her maternal grandfather was Welsh and her maternal grandmother Austrian. To add to these complications, Camillo's birth was registered, according to law, at the first port of call, which happened to be Cherbourg, France. What was the nationality of this little Italian-American-Irish-Scotch-Welsh-German-French-English-Austrian infant? This profound problem for a long time perplexed all Mme. Russell's friends and acquaintances, until the singer at last had the good fortune to consult Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who, without a moment's hesitation, pronounced the verdict:

"Why, av coorse, he's a son of ould Oireland."

NOTIONS OF THE POPULISTS. Medley of Fads That Made Up the Platform of the Third Party.

With the practical disappearance of the Populist party as a factor of importance in any State some politicians are inquiring how it could have been possible for an aggregation of irreconcilable voters under the name of the Populist party to poll over a million votes in 1892.

By some the explanation has been given that the peculiar economic conditions of that period, especially the abnormally low price for cereals and cotton, accounted for much of its success; by others the additional reason is given that the Populist electoral ticket in many of the States, notably Kansas, Colorado and North Dakota, received the bulk of the Democratic vote as a means of defeating the Republican electors in States otherwise strongly Republican. But there is still another reason to which,

generally, politicians have not referredthe large number of votes which a political party having some novel fads to present s always sure to get in an election in which the candidates of the regular parties are already well known, as was the case in 1892 when President Harrison was the Republican and ex-President Cleveland the Democratic nominee. The Populist party at its height ap-

pealed in 1892 not merely to one fad, but to all fads, almost indiscriminately. The Michigan convention at Jackson in August of that year, for instance, came out strongly for the abolition of private detectives the separation of Church and State,' and the project that land sold for delinquent taxes should be bought by the State.

The Kansas Populists at Kearney piedged themselves "to hurl from power and office all men who enslave labor, crown capital and make use of fraud and violence to turn the United States into the home of the serf and the millionaire." The People's party at Danville, Ill., in

May came out in favor of woman suffrage and denounced the Chicago stock yards. It advocated the abolition of the board of trade and called upon the railroads of the State to carry road builders "at the actual

cost of transportation."

The Indiana Populists came out for a Government telephone system and the choice of county superintendents by pop-The Iowa Populists at Des Moines favored

the loan of Government money to farmers at 2 per cent. interest, and asked that all lands held by corporations "in excess of their actual needs" be reclaimed by the

Government.

The South Dakota Populists in Redfield in June arraigned both political parties "for their discrimination against the old soldiers and in favor of the landowners." The Populists in Wisconsin came out for a revision of the patent laws to prevent the "present system of monopoly" whereby the holders of patents were proected.

There are in every State a considerable

There are in every State a considerable number of voters who are attracted to the support of the party which offers the largest number of proposed radical reforms. In times of political unrest a party which appeals to the discontented is certain to get some measure of popular support, and there are a large number of voters who are always favorable to a change without special reference to what the change is. change is.

The Populists, in current phrase, would stand for anything. No scheme or project was too vast, wild, radical or impracticable for them, and as a consequence they were usually able to draw many recruits from the great army of the continuously dis-

FENCE POSTS BECAME TREES. Domestic Plants as Wonderful in Growt as Those of the Tropics. From the Washington Post.

"People talk of the wonderful growth of the tropical jungle," said a traveller last week, "but they rarely think of the wonderful vitality and swift growth of our own domestic tree in this country.

"There is the poplar, for instance, Rip

ground without any care whatever, and inside three months every one of those branches will have sent out a mass of roots and be de-

about fifteen feet in height stood so close together that a man could barely push his way between them. They were all flourishing. healthy young trees, with thick trunks.

"To my surprise, I learned from my guide that this whole little grove had sprung up from branches stuck into the ground after a windstorm had torn them from other trees

"A still more wonderful tree is the catalpa. known to most boys on account of its long bean, which some of them use for smoking after it The catalpa has such a remarkable vitality that even a tree has been cut down and sawed into lengths again and again, to strike root and sprout, and finally grow up into good trees.
"I saw a fence in the Middle West that

consisted of a straight row of beautiful ca-talpas, each of them nearly twenty feet high. The row was so mathematically straight that I wondered how the trees had grown so, especially as the row was nearly half a mile long. So I rode over to them and discovered that barb wire was stretched from tree to tree, evidently as a division fence. Later I met the owner of the land, and he explained to me how the trees had come to grow in so perfect a line.

" 'About ten years ago,' he said, 'I wanted "'About ten years ago,' he said, 'I wanted to raise a barb wire fence along the line of my property, to prevent my cattle from straying. I went into the woods, and we chopped down a lot of small catalpas, about sapling size. We chopped the roots off, leaving a pointed end at the base, and sawed the crowns off clean, thus making stakes about eight feet long. These we drove into the ground in the row that you saw, and attached our barb wire to them. Inside of six months every stake had begun to sprout, and since then the fence stakes have grown into trees."

Opalized Shark In New South Wales. From Chambers's Journal.

Since they were first discovered the famous opal fields at White Cliffs, New South Wales, have yielded many curious fossils, particuhave yielded many curious fossils, particularly those of prehistoric marine life.

But the latest discovery is a most extraordinary one, and will prove of the deepest interest to the scientific world. It is that of a fossilized, or rather opalized, member of the shark family, which was found on Block No. 9, at a depth of 35 feet from the surface. The Sydney press states that the specimen measures 3 feet 6 inches from the snout to the tip of the tail. The body is in seven sections, the circumference of the largest of which (the head and shoulder portion) is 18 inches; each section is 6 inches in length.

The deeply indented eye sockets show very plainly, "and thin veins of purple opal encircle the fish from tip to tip." At the mouth these veins make an oblong and clearly defined course, though the continuity is occasionally broken. No particulars as to weight are given, but as the fossil has been sent to London, these and other matters of interest will soon be determined.

German Emperor's Sausage Maker. From Stray Stories.

ask. Despite all that is said about the Kaitask. Despite all that is said about the Kaiser's Spartan habits, there are few monarchs who keep more elaborate tables.

He has no less than four chefs—Schliedenstucker, a German: Harding, an Englishman; an Italian and a Frenchman—so that he can have his meals for the day served in the style of whatever nation he may happen to fancy.

Each of these chefs has his staff of assistant style of whatever nation he may happen to fancy.

Each of these chefs has his staff of assistants: while, in addition, there is an individual who may safely be described as "sausage maker to the Kaiser."

His Majesty is very fond of the huge white frankfurter sausage, and has a supply of them made fresh every day in his own kitchen. When engaged in manœuvring his army on a big field day these frankfurters and bread washed down with lager beer invariably form the Kaiser's lunch.

In addition to all these cooks there is a special staff to prepare meals for the younger of the princes and the princess, who are not allowed to partake of the rich dishes the elder members of the family indulge is. JOHN J. EAGAN, President.



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neighbor and decided that a person with such a becoming hat must be in a state of vanity to need chastening of spirit.

"Isn't it a real trait to have Mr. Joyce condevoted to the new club?" she said, in a soft tone fraught with tender sympathy. "Mr. Granger, of course, likes the club, and we go sometimes, but he'd just as soon sit quetly at home with me, evening after evening." "It's lovely for you," said Mrs. Joyce, and the face under the becoming hit was sweet and guileless; "but then, you know, the two men have always been different ever since they were boys together. Mr. Joyce always wants a good deal of pleasure and entertainment, whereas Mr. Granger has never cared for anything of the sort."

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FAMOUS MAINE PINES TO GO. A Lumber Deal Which Will Lay Bare a Fine Peak on the Penobscot.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 27 .- A Maine forest of giant trees-pine, spruce and hemlock-which was regarded as valuable timber when the British fleet came up the Penobveloping fast into a tree.

"I have just passed through a thicket of scot River and levied tribute upon the town poplars in New York State where trees of of Bangor in 1814, has been purchased by two Bangor men, who will soon begin lum bering operations upon it. This forest is upon the mountainous bank of the Penobscot, near the river's mouth, in the town of Prospect, and is a part of 320 acres purchased in 1802 by John Pierce and Daniel French

from the Gen. Waldo estate. The tract extends for half a mile along the river, from Prospect Ferry to Grant's Brook, and back from the water's edge to the crown of Crocker's Mountain, which is visible from many miles down the bay and up the river. Both Pierce and French made their homes upon this land, purchased from the great Waldo domain, and a life of comfort and comparative case they led there, with the river full of big salmon flowing past their doors and the forest full of fat deer and game birds, and noble timber all around them.

This went on until just after the Mexican War, when the United States Government

bought Pierce's part of the land and upon it built Fort Knox on the Penobscot River. In the meantime French, having no children and being in comfortable circumstances, refused to cut or allow to be cut any of the fine timber, and so the trees grew until to-day their girth exceeds that of any of the great pines that floated down from the northern woods to Bangor in the palmy days of Panobacot lumbering.

days of Penobscot lumbering.

The French forest has for a generation been the wonder of visitors and the pride of the Prospect people, who, when they read about Maine's big pines having disappeared, about Maine's big pines having disappeared, say: "Pooh—there's trees up on the side of Crocker's Mountain as big around as sugar hogsheads." And so there are.

Daniel French died about fifteen years ago, and his mountain farm, with its giant trees, fell to his three nephews, who, being wall to de allowed the trees of the grow on

well to do, allowed the trees to grow on. I ast fall they sold out. One result will be that the town of Prospect, the home of sailors, will witness the novelty of seaside lumbering, with a product of bigger logs than any that have come down the west branch of the Penobscot, most famous of all Parters logging waters, since logging logs than any that have come down the west branch of the Penobscot, most famous of all Parters logging waters, since logging the periods of the penobscot of the penobs Eastern logging waters, since long before the civil war. Discipline in the German Army.

The noted soldier and historian Theo-dore Ayrault Dodge was educated in Berlin, and at a dinner party, apropos of Ger-man military discipline, he once said: "The German soldier must never appear in public except in uniform. Even is on furlough he must not, under any circumstances, wear civilian dress.
"Well, Swartz, a young Lieutenant of cav-

alry, during my residence in Berlin was one

From the Philadelphia Record.

day engaged in some adventure or other, and put on, to disguise himself, a suit of black and put on, to disguise himself, a suit of black cloth. Dressed in this suit, he was passing down an unfrequented street when he came face to face with his Colonel.

"Detected in so grave a misdemeanor, Swartz proved himself the possessor of a resourceful mind. He said to the Colonel, in a bass voice, different from his own:

""(an you tell me, sir, where Lieut. Swartz lives? I am his brother from the country and I have come on to pay him a visit."

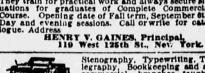
"The colonel readily and politely gave the required information, and passed on.

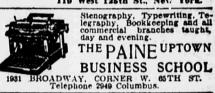
"The Lieutenant congratulated himself on his escape. He hurried home and put on his uniform. Duty late that afternoon called him before the Colonel again. He saluted with confidence. The Colonel regarded him oddly.

"Lieut. Swartz, he said. 'I wish you'd tell your brother from the country that if he pays you another visit I'll put him in close confinement for ten days."

Fate of Elder Who Toted a Gun. Huntsville correspondence Atlanta Journal.
R. A. Guriey, an elder of the Christian Church. has been indicted on a charge of carrying a con-caled pistol and is in jail.

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From the Youth's Companion. Mrs. Granger looked at her suburban neighbor and decided that a person with

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